WASHINGTON

A Change of Sensations at the Capital.

GRANT AND LEE IN CONFERENCE

Proposed Visit of General Robert E. Lee to the White House.

The President to Consult With Him on the Reconstruction Question.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

Rumored Removal of Postmaster Kelly.

H. Jones.

Reported Appointment of Patrick

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869. tion-Projected Visit of General Lee to the

Since there seems to be a lull in the Cuban excite nent, and since the Sprague-Abbott imbroglio has ssumed a pacific phase, the lovers of excitement in letect signs of returning dulness. If all be true claim to be well informed, the quid nuncs may keep treat, which promises to develop itself in a day or sures that have thus far been made, is to be created by a visit of General Robert E. Lee leat. A gentleman who professes to know the facts connected with this projected visit states that General Lee, who is now in Baiti-more, where he has been staying for a week past will come to this city to-morrow or next and will be the guest of Montgomery Blair. It is stated that the General will visit the White House interviews with the President, who has requested the object of the interview sought for by the Presi regard to the working of the reconstruction laws of the leading citizens of the South. What other military chieftains is not definitely known, but from all that has leaked out concerning the propos erence it is fair to infer that it will be of more than ordinary significance.
Shrewd Dodge to Avoid Office Seekers

the Treasury, the Secretary of State and the Post the hordes of office seekers, who, learning that a number of places still remained unfilled after the nate adjourned, showed a disposition to remain partments. The President now informs all office eturn. This has the effect of turning them away in disgust, and many of them wearted with waiting, are leaving for home. The stratagem, if stratagem it was, has had the desired effect of throwing the office seekers off the scent. Most of those who go away give notice that they will come back again with reinforcements as soon as Messrs. Boutwell Fish and Cresswell return.

The French Invasion of Mexico-Seward's

Mulish Diplomacy.

An interesting bit of secret history connected appears that while our government was declared to secretly furnishing aid by supplying the French army with mules to enable them to convey then military baggage to the interior. This was done through Secretary Seward, who authorized General Butler to supply the French with all the mules they

The Bliss and Musterman Affair in Paraguay. to day taking the testimony of Bliss and Masterder Lopez in Paraguay. The committee adjourned Admiral Davis and others, mixed up the affair.

Committee.

The Dominican authorities have extended an invitation to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to pay a visit to St. Domingo, with a view to examin-ing the resources of the island, and getting such information as will enable the committee to mee more effectually the objections which are raised against annexation. It is understood the committee fill accept the invitation, and leave as soon as the Bliss-Masterman affair is finished.

Bilss-Masterman affair is finished.

Senator Sprague Not Spoiling for a Figlit.
Senator Sprague takes the card of Mr. Francis W.
Goddard, of Rhode Island, which was published here
this afternoon, rather coolly. He says this is only
another development of the attempt of the BrownIves-Anthony-Burnside coalition to ruin him. Goddard, he says, is a harmless young man, though somewhat rash, and he does not know that he will take any notice of him. Goddard belongs to the million dollar interest, which Sprague says is naturally conservative and cowardly. His theory is that young Goddard, who, he says, is personally a good fellow, has been put up to write the card by Brown and Ives. Sprague seems so well satisfied at getting out of his late row with Abboit that he is in no hurry to get into a new one except he is driven thereto,

Another Effort for Woman Suffrage. ter women as a preliminary to voting, another registering place in the Third ward and asked that consider the applications.

Ramored Removal of Postmuster Kelly. It is stated here that Patrick Henry Jones has been appointed Postmaster at New York, vice James Kelly, to be removed.

Visitors at the White House.

The ante-room of the Executive Mansion con-tinues daily to be crowded with visitors, male and female. They are generally successful in seeing the President, as he gives to them the time when he is not engaged in the transaction of public business.
The executive office is closed at three o'clock P. M.

Mrs. Grant's Reception. Mrs. Grant's reception to-day was attended by many ladies and gentiemen, both strangers and

Clerks. No appointments were made to-day in the depart-

ments. It is said a large number of clerks will be removed the last day of this month. Sudden Death in the Treasury Building. A colored laborer recently appointed in the Ireasury Department fell dead while engaged in his occu-

Death of General Jackson's Assailant. Robert B. Randolph, who in 1832 was dismissed from the Navy by President Jackson and who pulled the General's nose in retaliation, recently died in

The subject of a tax on brokers' sales is still under consideration at the Bureau of Internal Revenue. decision will soon be made.

YACHTING.

The Yacht Rambler. This yacht is now on the screw dock being cop-pered, having recently returned from New London, where during the past three or four weeks sue has been undergoing quite extensive alterations. The opportunity thus afforded has been embraced by many yachtmen, who have expressed considerable satisfaction at her improved appearance. These changes made, of course, were with a view to increase the vessel's speed and stability. First of these, her hull has been "hipped," an extra width of fifteen inches being given her amidships, which extends the whole length of the vessel, but gradually inches and made her lines smoother and far hand-somer than before. Not alone with this alteration has her owner been content, as the masts of the yacht have been straightened

masts of the yacht have been straightened some five feet, to do away with the extreme rake which they formerly had: new bowsprtt, jibboom, gaff and topmast have also been furnished her, as also entire new rigging and a suit of salts—the latter of a character that will greatly increase her square feet of ganvas.

In the matter of ner internal fittings the Rambler is also greatly changed. She has new staterooms, a new companionway of manogany, elegantly finished, and a retiring or smoking room fitted up, while the saloon is exquisitely painted in delicate green, pearl and light gray colors, affording a pleasant contrast to the eye. New pairties, new for ceastle and new and elegant boats have also been furnished her, together with other additions which speak conclusively of the combined taste of a yachtman and a gentleman. The Rambler is 96 feet long on deck, 23 feet 9 inches wide, 8 feet 11 inches deep, and 85 tons new measurement, to which must be added the increased toninge due to her alterations. To-morrow she will leave the dock to return thence to New London, where her reupholistering will begin, together with a general cleaning up preparatory to the announcement that she is "ready for the season."

The Yacht Evn's Challenge.

NEW YORK CLUB, April 27, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My original challenge to race with the Eva any yacht in the New York yacht squadron was intended to apply only to schooners, and I thought was se worded; consequently the acceptance of the chal worded; consequently the acceptance of the chal-lenge by Mr. Voorhis, of the sloop Madeleine, cannot be considered by me, as I had no idea of entering the lists against a sloop. I now beg to reiterate my challenge, which is that my schooner yacht Eva is ready to sail any schooner yacht in the New York yacht squadron over the course annually sailed by the squadron in their summer regatta, or elsewhere, twenty miles to windward and back, for from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a side, or a handsome service of plate. Truly yours,

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE-THE YACHT ME-TECR.

From We es' Spirit of the Times, April 17.]

EDITOR SPIRIT OF THE TIMES:—

DEAR SIR.—The articles, editorials and extracts from the London Field published in your issues of January 23 and 30, 1869, were so well-timed and so much to the point that I was really in hopes that our American yachtmen would improve on what I think some very excellent points. But no! Here we have just had launched a yacht built for Mr. George Loriliard, under the sole supervision and direction of Mr. Robert Fish, with great expectations, which to my mind will not be realized. I had always thought that the idea was progress in everything, but more especially yachts (as that is the subject of which we are talking). As an American yachtman, I had hoped that we might have the ghost of a chance with the Cambria in the proposed international race. But as things stand they reinsing to meet the Dauntless) I am at a loss to know where to look for a yacht the size of the Cambria that can compete with her. When I learned of the intention of Mr. Loriliard to build, I thought the remarks in your paper would induce him to build something that would be a credit to the country and be able to hold the proud position of conqueror, and maintain the reputation made by the celebrated yacht America in English waters. It seems to me that ever since the achievements of the America all our yachtmen were resting on the reputation made by her, and every one who owned a yacht thought sie was an America, while the Englishmen, ever alive to improvement, have at last stepped boldly forth and thrown the gauntlet in our very teeth. Finshed with their victory over the Sappho in English waters, they are willing to sail her again, although they claim she is larger than the Cambria. Yet they renue to sail the Dauntless, which is fifty tons less than the Sappho. They know, as well as any of our yachtmen know, that the Dauntless although the yellar and the match will be made. Had Mr. Douglass let the Sappho remain as she was, with the canvas she required, it is my opinion s

sne will not rate easy in a sea way. I do not see one point about her that will be superior to anothe in saling. If she works to wholward well, if she goes about easy and quick, if she rides easy in sea, if she is as fast as she is expected to be—then will give up all theorizing and say that anything car be made to sall with power enough to push I through the water. Yours,

A DEVOTED YACHTMAN.

[From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, April 24.]
EDITOR SPIRIT OF THE TIMES:—

DE IR SHE—When I sent you a few random thoughts on the new yacht Meteor, built by Mr. Plant for Gronze Lociliand, Esq., of this city, which you published April 3, I was like the Irishman at Domytrook Fart, who, with shitledan in hand, was drugging has coat tail on the ground asking some one to step on it that he might get into a fight foul? do not wish to fight. I was in hones some one of the many admirego (Inc. yacht referred to would answer file and give their feasons for declaring her such a spiendid piece of nava architecture and bound to be so spe-dy and work so well, that I might in all fairness give my reasons for taking the opposite ground. In the absence of any reasons given for their opinions I will give mine.

In all my experience with vessels for speed I have found that the nearer a yacht balances materally on the water without weight or baliast the nearer should set when ballasted down, any one is safe in saying that boat is bound to sail fast if properly rigged and handled. You may ask why. My answer is, because sine is built on soil fast if properly rigged and handled. You may ask why. My answer is, because sine is built on soil fast if properly rigged and handled. You may sak with the plant of the properly rigged and handled, you may rest assured that wherever the weight or ballast is placed in a yacht there the pivot is. The weight makes the pivot. If it be fore or ait, or in the centre, and it works precisely the same in a seaway if the ballast is aft, she drags; if it is forward she plunges; it it is in the centre, and it works precisely the same in a seaway if the ballast is aft, she drags; if it is forward she plunges; it it is in the centre, and it works precisely the same in a seaway if the ballast is aft, she drags; if it is forward she plunges; it it is in the centre, she is balanced and will go over a ea as hight as a cork. It is an established fact, know to all nauteal mean of the properly in the same properly

it takes less to balance her when that weight is placed and she again balances. The ballast to keep her upright must be placed in the centre of the yacht, and the nearer the centre the faster, more lively and guicker will she work. These are my opinions, candidly expressed—not with a desire to grumble, as the Herallo of yesterday had it in relation to the alterations being made in the Sappho. It is just that same remark, made so often, which has retarded improvement in yacht building in this country. When a yacht is being built or when she is ready to launch all the owner's friends must pronounce her perfect in every particular. If any dare

has retarded improvement in yacht building in this country. When a yacht is being built or when she is ready to launch all the owner's friends must pronounce her perfect in every particular. If any dare to make exceptions to any one point he is set down as a grumbler or growler and an ass. Hence the reason why people are so chary in expressing their dissent from the construction ideas. Who of the many friends of Mr. Lorilard expressed anything but the most perfect admiration of his yacht the day she was launched? This very true I wished every success for him with his new boat; but I could not join in the general admiration of her. because I do not believe she is or will be what she is expected to be. I have not the pleasure of Mr. Lorilard's acquaintance, nor do I know Mr. Fish sufficiently well to enter into an argument with him in relation to nautical science or naval architecture; nor am I prepared to say I would were I acquainted with him, for the very loar I have stated above—growler, grumbler, ass! But of one thing I am certain; there are many who are well verse! in the science of naval construction who will bear me out in the assertions I have made in relation to batancing a yacht, or any sailing vessel, for speed, it is perfectly easy to prove my assertions, without going to the expense of building a yacht to do it, and in some future communication I may give the information how to try it. When I have been called growler, grumbler and ass for writing this, sufficiently long to satisfy the most severe censor. I will show that I am neither; and the only motive I have in view is to give such ideas as will at some time be used to the advantage of yacht building, that we may make a good show with our English cousins, which at present I very much doubt if we can do. Yours.

A DEVOTED YACHTMAN.

AQUATIC.

Inauguration of the Boating Season-Scuiling Match Off the Elysian Fields-Wm. H. Hayes vs. James Shean-Hayes an Easy Winner. A boatrace between Wm. H. Hayes, of the Green point locality, and James Shean, of Hariem, took place yesterday in the North river, off the Elysian Fields. The distance was five miles and the stake:

At three o'clock two excursion boats, almost unomfortably filled with the respective friends of the principals, came wheezing to the battle ground, the word came for readines. judges were soon selected, being John Blue, of the west side, and Billy Rives, for Hayes, and James McKay and John Shean for Hariem's favorite. Dennis Leary consented to act as referee. The toss for positions in starting was won by Hayes' representative, and the manner of turning the upper stakeboat, situated about a quarter of a mile above the dock at Guttenburg, was decided to be from west to east.

Shean is quite a veteran oarsman, twenty-three Shean is quite a veteran oarsman, twenty-three years of age, five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs about 155 pounds. He was provided with a boat seventeen feet three inches in length, four feet four inches in breaath and in weight thirty pounds. Hayes, of similar renown with the asnen blades, differs but little from his defeated antagonist, being five feet ten inches in height, and weighing 158 pounds. He is twenty-eight years of age and most of this period has been passed upon the water. His boat, the Janette, a exin, in which he has won as well as lost several races in, is seventeen feet five inches wide and weights eighty pounds.

At five o'clock the boats shot into position oppesite the lower stake boat, anchored near the Morris and Essex Railroad dock.

At twelve minutes past five o'clock the cheery referee cried "Go," and four ashen oars bent double and the crowd brayed aloud at the signt. The friends of Hayes were very enthusiastic as they saw him gradually leave his opponent, and became wild as that lead was increased perceptibly before half a mile was passed over. Becs were freely offered on him at \$100 to \$40. Both contestants pulled with a grand, graceful stroke, and continued it without apparently great exertion; but the new boat of Shean's, it was clearly to be seen, was not if for him to pull in, and would prove his defeat, which it did. The wind was from the south-southeast, favoring, as was the flood tide, in pulling up the river, but both of these elements told fearfully against them upon the return, although the fresh breeze moderated as the sun went down, Passing the upper stakeboat, Hayes led his antagonist fully twelve seconds, and increased it every time his blades entered the water.

As the distance to the first turning point made the

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Game Between Deery and Snyder-Deers

Goldthwalt-Daniels the Winner. The grand billiard tournament for the championship of the world was resumed yesterday afternoon, in presence of a large assemblage, great interest being generally manifested in the exhibition. Shortly atter two o'clock a game of 1,200 points, on a second size four pocket table, between John Deery, of New York, and Peter Snyder, of Chicago, was commenced. Both contestants were apparently in good form, and went cheerfully to their scientific display. After a miss by Deery Sayder fol-lowed by a similar achievement. Again resum-ing play, Deery contributed three to his score and Snyder, failing again, succeeded in running up 18. Sayder then obtained 48, which piaced him somewhat ahead of his opponent. During the first portion of the contest the play was pretty even, both making fair runs, among the best for Deery being 99. When Snyder was 755 Deery was about 100 ahead, and the former falling to score on three successive attempts, Deery, by judicious yet brilliant play, made a splendid run of 358 and won the game, de-feating his opponent by 445 points, his average being

attempts, Deery, by judicious yet brilliant play, made a splendid run of 355 and won the game, defeating his opponent by 445 points, his average being 24.

In the evening a large number of spectators congregated in the hall to witness the contest between William Goldthwalt, of New York, and Edward Daniels, of Boston, the game, as usual, being 1,20 points. Scarcely any match since the commencement of the tournament appeared to excite so much interest. Nearly every seat, whence a good view of the game could be obtained, was occupied, and the exhibition was carnestly looked forward to by all. Mr. McEwen, of Hartford, was chosen referee, Goddthwalt was the first to break the ice by 24. Daniels following up by 3. Nothing noteworthy occurred up to the tends himing, when Goldthwalt was 151 and Daniels 115, except several excellent six shots made by the former. Goldthwalt was evidently getting slowly ahead, but Daniels manazing to gather the balls scored 105, which at the twentieth inning put 310 to his credit, Goldthwalt being 321. The game continued to be exceedingly close, the scores being almost reversed at each inning, though by very small degrees. At the thritelth inning Daniels was 440, while Goldthwalt was 61 behind but by some of that excellent play which at times he is capable of exhibiting the latter advanced with rapid strides, for at the fortieth inning he was almost 100 points ahead, being indebted for the lead to a good run of 105. To to the present the play on both sides was rather poor, and far inferior to that which was conditionly anticipated. In fact the runs generally were small and the misses numerous. At the fitten inning Goldthwalt was 804 and Daniels 738. After some steady play the latter made a run of 215, being the highest obtained during the evening. Goldthwalt, neverthelees, contrived to creep up gradually, though his nervouncess was apparent to all, and at the sixtuent inning stood 1,000 to his opponent's 1,027. Hitherto the contest nad not been characterized by any very noteworthy feature

INSANE CLERGYMAN, -Rev. E. Tompkins, formerly a Baptist minister at Tivoli, Duteness county, was arrested at Pough recepsie on Sunday and taken to the Utica Lanate Asylum. He had become de-ranged from over exchement in religious matters at his own charge our ng the best winter.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Cal., April 12, 1863. COMPLETION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. more will, in all probability, witness the joining of the ends of the tracks of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, and thus will be completed the beit of iron across the Continent that binds the great commercial metropolis of the East-New York-with that of the West-San Francisco. Four the more will see the continuation of the road from this city to Oakland completed, and then the if it is so willed by those who have control of it, keep on its journey westward until its driver can iook at the buildings and shipping of the Golden City across the bay, only three miles distant Until the completion of the latter of course we will have to depend upon the river boats, or the route by railroad to Vallejo, and from thence by boat to San Francisco; but this is no great hardship to travellers who have been seven or eight days in the cars; on the contrary, a little water under such circumstances will be found rather agreeable than other

elapsed since the first settlement of this State by our people; since the country now traversed by the ocomotive was a wilderness, inhabited only by the Indian and herds of buffalo, antelope and other game; when it took many, many months for the emi-grant train to move between points that are now within a comparatively few hours of each other such progress is unparalleled in the history of the world, and it will be hard to excel. From where I am now writing, in the heart of the city of Sacramento, within two blocks of the centre of business ago he could, with a Minie rifle, have killed wild that are fit to lie side by side with those of the North here to-day and to-morrow hundreds of miles away on its track across the Coutinent; and I am surrounded by blocks of buildings wherein a prosperou trade is carried on, and dwellings that vie in beauty and size with any in the country; the telegraph that conveys a message to Europe and returns an answer in a few hours; and I see a people that for energy and enterprise are first in the world; a community that knows no such word as fail, and that is destined to make this portion of our territory wealthy and prosperous beyond all present expecta-

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

It is evident that here is to be the headquarters of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Snops for the repair of enzines, others for the construction and repair of cars, depots, &c., are now being constructed on a scale of greatness that midicates the main station of the road to be at Sacramento. These improvements are worthy of the great enterprise, and when finished will be second to none of a similar character in the country in all their appointments. When we consider the amount of machinery and rolling stock necessary to operate a road, of 800 or 700 miles in length the buildings of the company cannot be considered too large; indeed, to my eyeff twill be but a short time before they will have to be increased in size. When I think of those of the Eric and New York Central and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and how small those roads are in comparison with the Pacific, I coniess that to me they look diminiative, and they might from the commencement have been extended without being considered too big for the work that is to be done within them. However, there is blenty of room here, and when that time comes it will be easy to spread out.

As located now on the water front, the depots of the company are convenient for passengers and receiving the vast amount of freight, especially that for construction purposes, now coming up the river. Of course they are nothing yet, not more than is required by the necessity of the time; but that they will be uncreased vastly in size before a great while I have no doubt, and that a station will be erected here that in dimensions and architectural beauty will be one of the first of its kind on the Continent. To build such is, I understand, the present plan of this company as soon as other work of more Immediate importance is completed. A year or more yet

rent, leveces and numbers of light draugust, high pressures steamboats, that look like those that are used to ply upon the layous that empty into the Missussippi river.

And then the view to be obtained! Why, it is iffird to excert anywhere. With us the day was warm and clear, and as we got out beyond the city, on a vast plan that looked as if carpiced with green velvet, we enjoyed a sight that the veriest stole could not fail to go into existing over. Far off to the southward the peak of Moune Diable could be seen; to the westward the coast range was distinctly visible; to the northward were the summits of shasta and the leastward and lives were the summits of shasta and the leastward and lives were the summits of shasta and the leastward and view were the summits of shasta and the leastward and view were the summits of shasta and the leastward and view were the summits of shasta and the leastward and view were the summits of shasta and the leastward and view were the summits of shasta and the leastward and view were the summits of shasta and the leastward and the great gold region of the State was between us and it. Verliy, the sight was all that a lover of the bright and beautiful could wish to see. I may be considered enthusiastic, but I cannot think that 1 am so. I can hardly magne a human being who could enjoy the view less than I did or rail to appreciate it in the same manner as myself, and I can hardly think that an old resident even could cease to admire the picture that is every day, almost, spread out at his very door.

The country around Sacramento is as rich as it can be, and everything grows in the greatest profusion. Hi re was grown the bale of hops that excited the admiration of those who saw them at the Paris Exposition of last year; nere there are fields of barley that yield fifty bushels to the acre; wheat and everything that the earth can yield in the temperate zones is here to be found of a quality not to be exertified to the quantity that depends on the fifty bushels to the acre; wheat an

show that it will be a building of which the State will have every reason to be proud. The plan of elevation is like that of the Capitol at Washing-ton; a first story occupied by the government offices; the second contains the halls of the Senate and kep-resentatives, the library and Supreme Court rooms, and in the centre is a rounda surmounted by a mag-nificent dome rising to a great height and conthe second contains the halfs of the Senate and Representatives, the library and Supreme Court rooms, and in the centre is a rotunda surmounted by a magnificent dome rising to a great height and constructed of iron. The material used in the construction of the first story is a light gray granite, and of the second story, brick, to be covered with mastic to make it correspond in color. Massive portices, sustained by Cornthian columns, are on the west, north and south fronts, while the eastern. facing in the form of three semi-circles, presents almost a plain surface, with only ornamentation enough for relef. The view from the dome is superb, and it will be a great resort for those who desire to look upon the surrounding country and its many beauties. The building is far enough advanced to make it sure that the next session of the Legislature will be held therein, but it will require eighteen months at least for it to be entirely completed, it will be surrounded by extensive grounds that, with the rapid growth of vegetation hereabouts, will soon be rendered a park of great beauty—a public square that will have few superiors.

arrivationed by extensive grounds that, with the rapid growth of vegetation hereabouts, will soon be rendered a park of great beauty—a public square that will have few superiors.

I must confess that I have never been infatuated with the climate of san Francisco; its long dreary wet season, and its dry season, with cold northwesterly winds, that blow a gale after ten o'clock in the morning, accompanied by a fog that renders an overcoat comfortable in July and August, have no charms in my eyes. Hike heat and cold in turn, and this you have here in Sacramento, without the snow and ice that render the Eastern winter disagreeable. Now the weather is delightful, the thermometer is well un towards eighty degrees, and yet there is no feeling of lassitude; it sometimes goes beyond ninety, but old residents say that even with that heat you do not feel as when in our Eastern cities the thermometer indicates the same. One can get up a perspiration here, and that you cannot do in San Francisco unless by the most active exercise, and herein is health. For my own part I may say that, although possessing an iron constitution, I have scarcely known what it was to feel well in San Francisco for a week at a time, in a residence there of nearly three years, and yet in the three days here, being in a state of free perspiration by only ordinary every day exercise, I feel as of old—as I used to feel when years younger than I am now. Physicians all agree that while the climate of San Francisco may be invigorating and beneficial to a few, to a large majority it is detrimental, and I believe it: indeed if Panama were a city like San Francisco, I would prefer the climate of the former to that of the latter a hundred-fold, judging by a residence of equal duration in both places.—Mind you, i speak for myself only; others, doubless, think very differently, and there are not a few who will say that I am slightly insane upon the point; but I can't help it. Such is my opinion, and I have had a fair trial.

To-morrow I turn to the eastward, and before night hope to be across the Sierra and into the valley on the other side. A change it will be to leave the warm, sunny weather, for the snow and ice of the summit and the sage bush and alkali of the valley; but it must be made. I hope to be present at the ceremony of joining the rails of the Union and Central Pacific Rairoads, and as stop is the word at several points I must hurry up to be in time; for, as I observed in the first paragraph, it is an affair only two weeks oif. Think of it.

LECTURES YESTERDAY.

Du Chailla at Steinway Hall.

M. Du Charllu delivered the second lecture in the eries of his course to children, on "Equatorial Airlea," yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, in Steinway Rall. A large and attentive audience of the scholars of the public schools was present, including also many of the children of our first city zens. The scene in the hall had all of the amusing aspects noticeable in a throng of the expectant young. Juvenile Columbia elbowed by Young America into maudible positions, the more deserving masters with their little ladies on their arms, the masters with their little ladies on their arms, the sage comments of those who had probably reached the mature age of eight years, the jostling and pushing, together with the sparking eyes, glowing cheeks and bright colors everywhere shown, enlivened the appearance of the hall and made the entertainment doubly interesting to all. As before, a large portion of the stage was devoted to the exhibition of the many unique and wonderful specimens of equatorial arms which M. Du Challiu was fortunate enough to bring from the savage wilds of Africa. The immediate subject of the lecture was "The Cannibal Tribes—How they live, their villages, and a residence among them." M. Du Challiu described the ferocious aspect of these barbarous people in his own indescribable way, remarking particularly their superstitions and unparalleled crueity. He was travelling among these tribes, when, one day, he came upon a village of the cannibals, whom he recognized by the human skulls which were hanging upon long poles in every quarter of the settlement. He was conducted to the King, who had assembled thousands of warriors, armed to the teeth, about his person, and they truly had a formidable appearance. However, he conciliated his royal highness by giving his wife presents of beads and other gewgaws, for which, in return, the King tendered his elegant hospitality, which the lecturer was compelied to accept. His fare among them was their ordinary diet—himan aftesh, either baked or boiled, to suit the fastidi-

threw into the forest to be devoured by beasts and birds of prey.

Some of their rude implements of industry and manufacture were shown, and M. Du Chailiu vividiy illustrated their - use, especially in the fabrication of iron instruments. He said that the iron of Equatorial Africa possessed a high magnetic power, and therefore was in the same degree correspondingly ductile. A primitive anvil was represented, and the iron workers appeared as covered with rings of metal in all of their muscles, and tolling seemingly upon thehone-expansive principle. After relating his experience among the elephants of the interior and some other animals, and alluding to the peculiar characteristics which distinguish the gorilla from the chimpanzee, Mr. Du Chaillu concluded amid loud appiause.

Dr. John Hall.

At the Lexington Presbyterian church, corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-sixth street, Rev. Dr. John Hall delivered a lecture last evening, taking for his subject that wide embrace of ideas and thoughts that might be included in a dissertation on "The Struggle for Freedom." The learned lecturer went over the wide field with considerable earnestness and much more of religious zeal. Without entering particularly into the struggles for freedom, which have convulsed nations and upheaved (politically speaking) and changed the surface of continents, he spoke at length of the struggles between the press and the people and illustrated ins meaning by referring to the trial in the London police court of a Mr. Bane, who had reviewed a book written by a Mr. Keely and declared it to be poisonous. For this expression—poisonous—the reviewer was brought into the police court and acquitted. The lecturer also referred to the trial in this city, of the reviewer of "Griffith Gaunt," at the complaint of its author, and brought the two in connection as being both struggles for freedom. He instanced the severe criticism of the Saturday Review on the non-conformists and on Dr. Campbell; but the personal appearance of the doctor in court, whither he had challenged his accusers, who had not appeared, was the best proof of the Justice of his cause in the eyes of the public. In this strain the lecturer proceeded, speaking of the noble, inspiring inducace of the Biole and middly denouncing the visionary demagogues who by their interested efforts keep up strife. Hereferred to Clontarf and Brian Borolinne, to the Fenian's dream that agriation was going on at the expense of the community. There was a time when Ireiand had a right to complain; but wrong and outrage on Ireiand were now only matters of memory. There was a free press, free pulpit, free education and free government. Disendowment was considered a hindrance to present legislation and factious and hopeless. But the struggle for freedom will go on, and, like a steam engine crushes a nut, will demolish everything in its path. The lecturer then made a hit against Bisnop Colenso for recklessness and infidelity, denouncing opposition to the constituted authority of God as a step towards anarchy and despoism, and closed, after a short reference to Bishop Seckler, Queen Caroline and Parson Butler, with a prayer. which have convulsed nations and upheaved (politi-

Prospect for Safety to Railroad Travellers on

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The gross mismanagement of the Long Island Railroad, the indifference manifested upon the part of its direction, leading to the inconvenience and discomfort of travellers, added to its known in-security, led to the establishment of a new road running parallel with it, styled the South Side Railroad. This road has been for a year past in successful operation, and has become popular by its efficient direction. It meets with the great embarassment, however, of being compelled to use horse power from the foot of Souia Seventh street, Brooklyn, to Bushwick avenue, a distance of between two and three miles, which involves forty minutes of time in the transit. To overcome this abili has been already passed in the Assembly to give to them the right to use a dummy engine between those points, and this bill is most earnestly desired by that portion of the community who use this road, and meets with aimost universal favor at the hands of those residing upon the line of the road to be traversed by the dummy. The bill is now before the Senate Railroad Committee awaiting their action. It meets with the marked opposition of Mr. Oilver Charlick, who is the President of the Long Island Railroad, and who is using every influence to defeat it. A large community are interested in this matter and would be glad that the Herald would, by its aid, help the passage of the bill.

Remember this is a newly laid road and perfectly safe, and not a man-trap, as the Long Island Railroad is.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE-JOHN JACK AS FALSTAPP .-Last evening, the last but one of this historic tem ple of the drams, was set aside for the benefit of Mr J. H. Jack, who, during several years past, had played old men's parts in the stock company at tached to the theatre. Mr. Jack, during his conters of all sorts of peculiarities, and in every in-stance has acquitted himself in a manner which having aspirations and a just ambition to excel

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

the Broadway theatre this evening. A good bill is offered, and as the entertainment will be the very last dramatic performance that will ever be given in this house it is more than probable that there will be a large attendance of the friends of the popular "Billy," who has so long and successfully catered for their amusement.

Miss Ada Webb is meeting with much success the West. This week she favors the good people of the West. This week she favors the good people of Cincinnati with her personation of Naomi Tighe, in "School." She goes thence to Louisvoile.

Miss Fanny Sbockton takes a farewell benefit this evening at the Chestinut, Philadelphia, in the "Field of the Cioth of Goil."

Fanny Herring, the popular American bleached blonde of burlesque, oil the naughty "Ixion" at Poughkeepsie last night.

The silver-voiced Brignoil gave one of his popular operatic concerts in Macon, Ga., on Saturday evening.

operatic concerts in Macon, Ga., on Saturday evening. Colville, the indefatigable, is filling up Miss Mar-

Colvile, the indefatigable, is filling up Miss Marriotits time throughout the country.

"Sinbad the Sailor," a new spectagular burlesque,
is soon to be brought out at Niblo's Garden on "a
scale of magnificence never before attempted in this
country." The effects will be novel and entirely
new. The Lydia Thompson troupe, with new additions, will appear in the piece.

Annie Ward Thiany, of Wallack's, will start out
upon a starring tour about the 1st of June. She is
having a new drama written for her by one of ounative authors, and has also procured copies of a
number of the latest london dramatic sensations.

The Kiralfy troupe of Hungartan dancers and pantominal is, under engagement to Wood's Museum,
may be expected here about the 1st of June, and
will be a new addition to the Simpson, Wood and
Civile pantominale combination in "Robinson
Crusce."

A telegram was received on Friday from Paris

win be a new addition to the Simpson, wood and Coiville pantominale combination in "Robinson Crusoe."

A telegram was received on Friday from Paris announcing the engagement of the four great French grotesque dancers—Clodoche, Fidjalet. Normande and Comet. They are to appear at Niblo's Garden.

Mrs. Emma Waller played lagoto Mr. Wilman H. Pope's Othello, Friday evening, in New Haven. This extraordinary performance was ven in honor of the divine William's birthday.

"The Lottery of Life," with Mr. John Brougham in his original role, is drawing good prizes in the way of large audiences at Deiroit. "The Lost Dog" and the "Grental Circus" are dividing the honors with the "genial John" in that city.

The opera bouffers from the Théatre Français introduced the broadbrims of the "Quaker City" to the fair "denevieve" last week and instructed them in the mysteries of "La Vie Parisienne." Nearly every one of the newspapers in that city has taken up arms and "protests against the playing of such outrageously indecent works as the two operas above anned." Despite these protestations, however, the Academy of Music is thronged every night, and the bouffers are said to be doing a good business. On Friday evening Manager Grau was the recipient of a benefit, and last Saturday evening the operative Jou/le sasson closed in Philadelphia and the staid "broadbrims" have again subsided into comparative quiet. Mr. Grau's troupe opened in Chicago on Monday night.

"Ixion," by the Zavistowski Sisters, is the attraction at present in St. Louis. The girls are credited with doing some tail dancing, Mrs. Scott-Siddons is sharing public attention with them in the same city.

"School" is kept at Wood's, in Cincinnati, and the

Mrs. Vernon is very ill, and her rôle of Mrs. Sut

cliff has been assumed by Mrs. Sefton, who makes an admirable substitute.

The Davenport Brothers are playing fast and loose with the Bostonians.

A bucolic journal says that "Ole Bull breathed transcendent inspiration from his divine instrument." Queer expression for a man's nose.

Families, young ladies' schools, suburban dwellers and the very whipped creme de la creme of Boston society throng to see Mrs. Chanfran as Dora. Mrs. Chanfran is an American—beautiful, intelligent, chignified, and socially an ornament to the stage. Sini, as she is an American, we wonder and admire Selwyn's temerity in engaging her, and rejoice thas

Still, as she is an American, we wonder and admire Selwyn's temerity in engaging her, and rejoice that he reaps an exceeding rich reward.

Miss Helen Tracy, a young lady who is pleasantly remembered in California, where she made her debut, is now an actress at the Boston theatre, and steadily advances in popular estimation as a genuine artist. She plays Helen Melville in Falconer's new drama, "Snare," with considerable power and skill for an American. Mrs. Bowers is also in Boston, and New York should be sorry for it, if New York int, that three or four of the best native actresses on the stage should be exited to the land of the Puritan to make room for dancing girls and other sensational trash.

An actor named Livingston, in Wiscasset, Me., is so bad that his friends cail him "Guy" Livingston.

Bittz, the magician, recently popped up from the obscurity of private life and gave a performance for charitable purposes in Philadelphia.

Musical entertanments are much in vogue just now in Chicago, to the neglect of theatricals.

Olive Logan's "Sur!" will be produced soon at Dearborn's theatre, Chicago.

Miss. Laura Leclair Phillips has taken rank at once among our leading actresses by her gentle, sympathetic and natural personation of Marie in the "Marbie Heart," at Booth's. This versatile and industrious artist also played Arrah na Poque, in Bouch'cault's play of that name, at the "Park," in Brooklyn, on the intervening Booth tragedy nights. Mrs. Philips is, in her line, the best actress on Mr. Booth's stage, and that gentleman has shown the wise judgment and accurate taste of a thorough manager in securing her.

Joe Jefferson commences his engagement at

son commences his engagement at Booth's in August.

Wallack's stage is being fitted with traps and otherwise altered to adapt it to the coming season of pantomine, which promises to be unusually brilliant. The Lauri family are said to be unequalled as pantominists.

VELOCIPEDE BACES

Walter Brown at the Empire Rink. The champion carsman, Walter Brown, yesterday performed his feat of riding fifty miles in five consecutive hours upon the velocipede at the mammoth velocipedrome. Empire Rink. The floor of the building was carefully measured by several city engineers, and it was found that nine circuits engineers, and it was found that nine circuits would make up a mile. Brown commenced punctually at five o'clock and made the first eleven miles in forty-two minutes, the second eleven miles in forty-three minutes, the next ten miles in forty-three minutes and the concluding eight miles in thirty-three and a half minutes, thus finishing the total fity miles in three hours and twenty-four minutes. At the conclusion of each of the above entimerated distances Brown rested until the commencement of the next hour, starting punctually every time. The rider did not seem at all fairgued, notwithstanding his great exertions, and made the closing mile in three minutes and forty-eight seconds. At the close of his riding Mr. Brown was loudly cheered and almost carried into the reception room by a crowd of admirers. Mesers, Fatreil, Greene, Johnson, Dickman, Bartlett, Dupignac, Waite and Edwards acted judges.

Velocipede Racing at Union Course, L. L. The announcement that two velocipeds races would take place yesterday afternoon on the Union Course, L. I., drew together an assemblage of about Course, L. I., drew together an assemblage of about 250 citizens and a large force of police. As the orders of the latter compelled them to remain until the close of the racing, they occupied their waste time in a spirited game of base ball; but the citizens, being under no restraint, left the course long before the termination of what they pronounced a childish face. The races were a one mite dash, in the first race five machines were put upon the track. On the third quarter two of them collided and fell over, and the foremost of the remaining three crossed the score in five minutes fifty-seven seconds. The race was only satisfactory to the winner. In the second race, six machines started, and all crossed the score without missing, the winner making the mile in six minutes and forty-five and 2 half seconds. This race was not at issactory to anybody.